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Brave Brothers, Fight no More.

JULIA HARRIS MAY.

Brave brothers, fight no more;
 We know that ye are brave;
 But hear ye not the wounded and the dying?
 Do ye not hear the little children crying
 Across the angry wave?
 Brave brothers, fight no more!

Brave brothers, fight no more;
 We know that ye are true;
 True to the cause ye think ye are upholding,
 True to the children, and the arms enfolding
 The little ones, whose lives your own are moulding.
 Brave brothers, fight no more.

Brave brothers, fight no more.
 The slaughter doth increase.
 See how the blood in hideous streams is flowing!
 See how the seeds of hate your hands are sowing!
 Ye do this thing, not knowing, ah, not knowing.
 Brave brothers, fight no more.

Brave brothers, fight no more.
 Ye do not, cannot know;
 So drunk with war, why are ye madly rushing,
 And human skulls to formless atoms crushing—
 To quick destruction souls and bodies pushing?
 Brave brothers, fight no more.

Brave brothers, fight no more.
 The scabbard for the sword!
 Oh, listen to the notes of arbitration;
 Call to your aid the wisdom of a nation;
 Till every man of every rank and station
 Shall hear the blessed word
 That ye will fight no more.

Brave brothers, fight no more.
 We know that ye are kind;
 But brothers! brothers! will ye not remember,
 While souls are dying in this dark September,
 That love is best? Blow up its fading ember,
 The light of truth to find.
 Brave brothers, fight no more.

Brave brothers, fight no more.
 Forgiveness is the best.
 Do you not hear the Lord Christ sadly saying,
 "My children, why are ye each other slaying?
 My peace I left with you—are ye obeying?
 Oh, make it manifest!"
 Dear brothers, fight no more!

Efforts to Bring About Mediation Between Russia and Japan.

American Peace Society's Letter to Secretary Hay.

The letters which we publish below, the first from the President and Secretary of the American Peace Society to Secretary Hay, the second from the International Peace Bureau to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain and France, show that the peace organizations have not been unmindful of their duty in the crisis which the Eastern war has produced. It has not seemed proper to publish the first of these letters earlier. It was received in the most sympathetic way

at Washington, as Mr. Hay's reply would show, if we were at liberty to publish it. The General Peace League of the Netherlands, the Peace Societies of Great Britain, France, Italy, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, etc., have likewise all taken similar energetic action:

JANUARY 9, 1905.

THE HON. JOHN HAY, SECRETARY OF STATE,

Dear Sir: The surrender of Port Arthur compels the civilized world to ask whether an opportunity has not now arisen to bring to an end the ghastly war between Russia and Japan. We believe the opportunity has come at least to make the attempt with reasonable chances of success.

The Hague Convention expressly provides in Article I. that "the Signatory Powers agree to use their best efforts to insure the pacific settlement of international differences."

Article II. provides that "the Signatory Powers agree to have recourse, as far as circumstances allow, to the good offices or mediation of one or more friendly powers."

Article III. declares that "the Signatory Powers consider it useful that one or more powers, strangers to the dispute, should, on their own initiative, and as far as circumstances will allow, offer their good offices or mediation to the states at variance. The right to offer good offices or mediation belongs to powers who are strangers to the dispute, even during the course of hostilities. The exercise of this right shall never be regarded by one or the other of the parties to the contest as an unfriendly act."

This is one of the most progressive agreements recorded in history. It grew out of Russian initiative. Russia cannot feel hurt if one or more friendly nations now avail themselves of this scheme for the benefit of both belligerents. Every possible consideration should be given to Russian sensitiveness in any action which may be taken.

What nation should take the initiative? America should lead, for many reasons: friendship and admiration towards Japan; ancient traditional friendship towards Russia; absolute impartiality; freedom from selfish motives; a certain recognized leadership among the nations, so that, on the initiative and at the request of America, many other great powers will be willing to join. All these considerations unite to impose a supreme responsibility on America to take the lead, and to invite and urge all the nations (twenty-four in all, omitting the belligerents) who signed the Hague Convention to join (as many as will coöperate within a reasonable time) in making a friendly tender of mediation to Russia and Japan.

Both of these nations no doubt now deeply deplore the outbreak of the war. Both no doubt are eager for its termination. It cannot be impossible to find a basis of adjustment which should be acceptable to both powers.

There is reason to believe that Japan will not insist on extreme terms. Russia could hardly refuse the basis of her pledge of October, 1903. She should restore the whole of Manchuria to China. Manchuria and Port